TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1901.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, per Month.... DAILY, per Year..... SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosaus No. 12 Both vard des Capucines.

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An Ambitious Old Statesman.

Senator Mason prophesies that if the Republican organization in Illinois preserves harmony during the next three years the Hon. SHELBY M. CULIOM will enter the national convention of 1904 as the candidate of a united delegation from that State for the nomination for President. Mr. Mason's personal interest in harmony just now imparts weight to his prospect

Why should not Mr. Cullow begin to build his boom for President? Why should he not secure for himself the enthusiastic support of his much younger and much fatter colleague by lending to Mr. MASON whatever credit he possesses with the Administration in the matter of Postmasterships? Perhaps the combined efforts of the two Illinois Senators, with the aid of the undivided Federal patronage, might put MASON through for reflection to the Senate in 1903, despite all the obvious difficulties in his path. Mr. Mason's attitude toward some of the great measures of Republican policy has been such as to make the job now before him a hard one if he tackles it single-handed. He needs Mr. Cullon. Mr. Cullon, as a Presidential candidate, will need Mr. Mason later

This alliance, therefore, if it can be effected, promises to be mutually beneficial in a conspicuous degree. Observers who look beyond to-morrow will study with interest the progressive manifestations in local Illinois politics of a Cullom-Mason compact extending to the Presidential contest three years hence. Illinois is a great State, and the aspirant who goes into the national convention with the votes of her fifty delegates will have the advantage of a fine start.

Mr. Cullom's Presidental ambition is both legitimate and laudable, but it has a somewhat pathetic aspect. This candidate is almost seventy-two years old. When the convention meets, he will be almost seventyfive. When his first term in the White House is over, if he should be nominated and elected to succeed President McKINLEY, he will be almost eighty. His political experience is, indeed, vast and varied. It is coextensive with the history of the Republican party. Half a century ago, when the young WILLIAM ERNEST MASON WAS a baby at the breast, and the nine-year-old WILLIAM MCKINLEY was thumbing the spelling book, the Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM was already manipulating primaries and pulling wires in caucus. He was a Presidential Elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1852 and since then he has been continuqualy in politics and most of the time in public office. We fear that at the age of seventy-five it will be now or never with

Mr. Cullom as a Presidential candidate. Yet nobody has ever called Mr. Cullom yous energy which often outlasts the more massive organization; and at the same time the cautious habit of utterance which conveys to some minds the impression of solid force and self-control. His perception of the main chance is unweakened by long and constant exercise. It is sometimes hard to understand at first what he is driving at. For example, his reported desire to have himself selected as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, rather than Senator FRYE, who was ahead of him on the list when CUSHMAN K. DAVIS died, or Senator Longe, who is ahead of him in special aptitude for the post, was not readily intelligible until Mr. Mason pointed out to the country the ultimate goal of the Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM's ambition.

The Case of Capt. Hall.

The recommendation of the Board of Award of the Navy Department, already approved by the Secretary of the Navy, that Capt. NEWT H. HALL, United States Marine Corps, be brevetted Major, with rank from Aug. 14, 1900, " for distinguished service in the presence of the enemy at the siege of Pekin," brings to an end, in a manner that should be satisfactory to all, a curious case which may without impropriety be called one of persecution.

Capt. HALL, who commanded the marine guard of the U. S. S. Newark, Admiral KEMPFF's flagship, was second in command of the United States marines at Pekin during the siege last year, and after the wounding of Capt. Myers on July 3, was actually in command, although the latter remained nominally in charge until July 21. Not long after the relief of the legations, charges of cowardice against Capt. Hall, got abroad; at first without sponsors, but finally with such definiteness of accusation that the officer whose good name and professional reputation were involved anplied to the Naval Commander-in-Chief for a Court of Inquiry.

The application was granted by Admiral REMEY, and the Court convened at Cavité on Jan. 15. Its report, just made public by Admiral REMEY, exonerates Capt. HALL completely.

In their final shape, ten charges accused Capt. Hall of cowardice in abandoning a position on the wall of the Tartar city and in refusing to return to it; and of permitting lax discipline among his men. impertinent character of some of the charges is indicated by the final accusation: " That Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD did not wish that Capt. HALL should be given responsible or dangerous duty." The Court held unanimously that eight of the charges were not sustained; one member held as to the ninth charge that discipline had been lax, though not to the degree intimated; and another as to the remaining charge that the accused officer had shown an error of judgment. The Court recom-

"That no further proceedings against Capt. HALL should be had. (1) for the reason that of the allegations which had been sustained in part, that of abandoning the Tartar city wall on June 28, 1900, is found to have been provoked by the most intense fire from the enemy that was encountered during the siege of the legations. and by a resulting situation which the young officer nated; (2) for the reason that he has already suffered sufficiently by the world-wide publication clam of his conduct in Pekin; (3) for the rea-

Though the language of this recomm tion is not wholly clear, the idea is perfectly intelligible. Capt. Hall, retired from the wall, with his command of ten Americans and ten Germans, only after encountering the heaviest fire from the Chinese that was felt during the siege. Stories of the besieged foreigners heretofore published show that it must have been an extremely flerce attack. The Court continues:

" Before concluding its report the Court feels called upon to remark that there will be found in the record a great deal of incidental or collateral evidence going to show the prevalence of a feeling adverse to Capt legation which naturally would not tend to minimis ninity figures on certain pages, and it is plainly in dicated that some of the severest criticism of Capt. ondemned by evidence adduced by the defence."

The service papers unite in declaring that this remark refers to Mr. HERBERT SQUIERS, First Secretary of the American

The Court further notes with regret that Capt. HALL could not be confronted with his three principal accusers, Capt. MYERS, U. S. M. C., Mr. SQUIERS, and Mr. PETHICK, s high employee in the Chinese Customs Service; their attendance the Court was unable to secure, in spite of repeated efforts. Capt. Myers, however, can hardly have been an accuser of Capt. HALL, for the regulations of the navy provide for only one way of making accusations, that is, by preferring formal charges; and Capt MYERS made none. Concerning the " fem ininity " mentioned by the Court, it is almost an open secret that the accusations grew out of personal ill feeling against Capt. Hall on the part of the wife of an official of our legation in Pekin.

The case reflects no credit upon those who gave currency to unfounded accusations involving a soldier's honor. Capt. Hall comes out of court without a stain on his reputation: in fact, the full report of the Court commends his action during the siege of Pekin, and the brevet awarded to him by the Naval Board may be taken as the answer of naval men to malice that magnified an error of judgment into an act of cowardice.

Some of Last Sunday's Sermons.

Of last Sunday's sermons the most notable, perhaps, was the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. PATTON, the President of Princeton University. Some of his points are well worth consideration; in the first place, that at this time " there are no great men, no GLADSTONES, no DARWINS;" that we are living on the mighty concepts which former great men have given us;" that, " in this sense," the " race is mediocre to-day," " but the level is very high," so that a great man to-day must be far greater than a great man in past centuries."

In this there is much truth. The higher the level the loftier must be the peaks distinguishable by their great elevation above it but those who look back upon this period are likely to discover in it eminences as high even relatively to the higher average intellectual plane as were those of the past as measured by their surroundings. The more effective organization of the forces that move civilization which is now proceeding demands a greatness which will always lend distinction to this era. The race will never get so high that there will not be eminences up to which superior Is a Latin-European Union Practiindividual ability will lead it. When there is actual mediocrity the world will be dead. What the century has in store for us in fresh tellectual achievement is yet to be revealed. so much to be discovered and utilized, and the past century has pointed out and cleared the path to advancement, the imagination can hardly go too far in picturing the possibilities of the progress which will

be made before the hundred years are over. Turning then to the "religious aspect of intellectual life," Dr. PATTON contended that in spite of "a noticeable neglect of religious observances in our universities," ' in its essence, this spirit is not irreligious.' "Pantheists and materialists," he declared, "are rare:" but, afterward, he confessed that " a baptized infidelity is eliminating the supernatural from religion," a tendency which would seem to have very much of the essence of pantheism and materialism. It is true, however, that never before was the interest in questions of religion so eager and so widespread as it is now. We should have to double the size of THE SUN to print all the letters we receive on the subject; but doubt rather than faith is the inspiration of most of them, naturalism rather than super-

naturalism. Dr. RAINSFORD, preaching the baccalaureate sermon at Columbia University. dealt with the " reasonableness of faith. "The highest attribute of the human being." he said, is " to thirst for Gop." But is that faith? Is it anything more than vague desire? The faith of the Christian is in positive dogmas, in certain supernatural occurrences and manifestations, and by violate natural laws he ceases to be a Christian. Faith is not mere "thirst." but recognition of the precise supernatural fountain at which the craving may be satisfled. Otherwise, a man is a pantheist, a materialist, an agnostic, an infidel. "We

want a faith that is absolutely sane," said Dr. RAINSPORD, Christianity says that we do not want it, but that we have it already in the final and absolute supernatural truth of the Incarnation; and the doubt which now prevails even among professional teachers of theology is of that essential article of faith, from which all else proceeds. Dr. RAINSFORD's discourse was not enlightening for young men. What is the faith

he was talking about? Dr. Patton spoke very suggestively when he said that " men are flocking to the ritualistic services " at this time, meaning, apparently, that they are mixing up resthetic sentiment with religious sentiment. and are unable to distinguish the one from the other; and unquestionably the emotions evoked by ritualism may be no more religious than are those which are excited by the opera.

The baccalaureate sermon of Dr. TAYLOR to the young women graduates of Vassar College referred to the "divorce records of the times" as but "the reflection of the falling away from pure ideals;" but might not some preacher on the other side say with equal truth that they are an indication of better ideals? The question in marriage is not of ideals, but of hard duty, of obligation. It is not a question of the selfish happiness or unhappiness of the wedded pair, but of duty to the posterity for whom they are responsible. One generation lives that another may be born and pushed for- movement against the religious orders, ward; and it is the new, not the old, whose there are several incentives to a pan-Latin

sidered and guarded, in order that the world may go ahead.

If the " divorce evil " is greater now than formerly it is because there is less regard for religious obligation, less respect for the authority of the Church in all matters and not merely in marriage specifically. The law of the State, in decreeing the dissolubility of marriage, merely expresses the opinion of society; and logically, the causes for divorce have been increased, for the benefit of wives, more especially the great majority of divorces being granted to them. Protestantism from the beginning has found a Scriptural cause of divorce n desertion, and proceeding thence, the civil law of many of our States has allowed other causes as practically defeating the purpose of the marriage relation not less than abandonment itself; and men have made the laws in the interest of women. At the bottom, however, the present " divorce evil" has its cause in lessened respect for the authority of the Church, as is demonstrated so strikingly in the persistent violation of the marriage and divorce canons of the Episcopal Church in the very circle of society which renders to it conventional

Finally, we come to the very striking sermon on the negro question by Bishop JOHNSTON of the Episcopal Diocese of Vestern Texas. He showed very plainly how impossible is the project of negro deportation. "It would take at least seventy-five years to deport from our shores the 8.000,000 negroes" now here. and "they would be born faster than our present means of transportation would allow us to ship them off." Besides, not even any considerable part of them could be sent away without causing a disastrous industrial revolution at the South. The South does not want to get rid of them: it would cry out louder for their retention than it now cries in criticism of them, for in their labor lies its great strength in the industrial competition. It would be quick to give back to the negroes the franchise rather than lose them.

The assurance that they are to remain induces the Texas Bishop to urge that better provision be made for their education, and, primarily, their religious education. Of course, under the law of Christianity, as beings with souls to save, negroes cannot be discriminated against religiously. Practically, however, the cause of separation of great American Churches into Northern and Southern branches is this negro question, though in the Christian system there is no distinction of race or color, of bond or free They are all free, all equal, before Gon; and there can be no distinctively negro question which does not violate the law of CHRIST.

Incidentally, Bishop JOHNSTON, in arguing the necessity of religious education, touched a very serious question when he prophesied that the "inability of the public schools of our land to teach any system of morals is going to lead, within a few decades, to a struggle the like of which this country has never seen, and it will be with a generation that wont believe anything at all." GLADSTONE made a similar prophecy concerning England, in private conversation during the late years of his life. Are the discussions provoked by the desire of the Roman Catholic parochial schools of this town to share in the distribution of the public school fund rumblings of the approaching storm?

For some weeks rumors have been current in the European press to the effect progress in the domain of science and of inbring about a coalition of France, Italy, but as so much remains to be accomplished, and Spain, with which, it is hoped, Portugal may cooperate. The primary aim of such a combination, which, it is taken for granted, would have the support of Russia, would be, we are told, to oust England from the Mediterranean and from the northern outlet of the Suez Canal. The United States are by no means unconcerned in the matter, for it is deemed probable that, eventually, the coalition, if successful in the Mediterranean, would try to secure the adhesion of the Latin-American republics to a pan-Latin confederation.

At first sight, the project may seem impracticable. For thirty years Frenchmen have regarded with intense bitterness the refusal of the Italians to pay in 1870 the debt incurred to France through the liberation of Lombardy and Venetia from the Austrian yoke. At a later date Italian aspirations were rudely stifled by the French annexation of Tunis, wherein Italian residents far outnumber the French sojourners. Is it reasonable to suppose that jealousy and rancor, so well founded and so deep-seated, will be superseded by sympathy and joint action during the first quarter of this century? Let us look next at the grounds of the antipathy which, until recently at least, was exhibited by Spaniards toward Frenchmen. During the latter years of the first NAPOLEON'S empire Spain was invaded and despoiled: and. subsequently, a French army under the Due D'Angouleme, the mandatory of the refusing to believe in them because they Holy Alliance, traversed in triumph the Iberian peninsula and robbed the Spaniards of their hard-won Constitutional institutions. Nor have we, as yet, exhausted the tale of the injuries suffered by Spain at the hands of France during the last hundred years. But for the conquest of Algeria by French troops and the continual extension of that province westward, Spain ere this might have been able to enforce her age-long claim upon Morocco. As for Portugal, her friendship for England dates back to 1660, while her hatred for Spain began at least as early as 1580, when the Portuguese realm was overrun by the army of PHILIP II.

On the other hand, it may be said that a scheme cannot be dismissed as utterly impossible when it has once been carried out at a time when popular antipathies were by no means inactive. In the latter half of the eighteenth century the Bourbon dynasties of France, of Spain and of the Two Sicilies were united politically by the so-called "Family Compact," and, in the matter of the expulsion of the Jesuits, those dynasties secured the cooperation of Portugal under the House of Braganza. It is not impossible that a similar bond of union may be found in the French law against religious associations, Italy has practically taken the step upon which France is now resolved; Portugal would be now in revolution but for its Government's consent to assume a rigorous attitude toward the religious orders. It is the assumption of a similar position with regard to the relations of Church and State which constitutes the real strength of the Liberals, Radicals and Republicans in Spain. Aside from the cohesive influence of the

sent to divide Merocco with Spain, and it is only through French good will that Italy could be assured of acquiring Tripol Indeed, if England could be ousted permanently from the Mediterranean, the Italian kingdom, as the heir of Venice, might look forward to the mastery of both Crete and Cyprus. What France would have to gain by the success of a Latin coalition is obvious. She would be able to expel the English from Egypt, to occupy Syria and to gain a firm hold upon the coast of Asia Minor.

When we bear in mind how large a part of England's navy must always be retained for the defence of the British Channel or for protective service in the Indian and Pacific oceans, it seems scarcely possible that she could make head in the Mediterranean against the combined naval forces of France, 'Italy and Russia. We may be asked why we assume that Russia would be able to cooperate. We answer that, though her warships might be prevented from traversing the Dardanelles, they could easily pierce the Straits of Gibraltar beyond the range of the fortress of that name, if there were an arrangement with Spain which suffered them to hug the north African shore and pass under the guns of Ceuta. Once in the Mediterranean, they could find shelter in the Spanish harbor of Port Mahon, or in the new and almost impregnable French haven of Bizerta It is even alleged in European newspapers that the recent visit of M. DELCASSE to St. Petersburg had for one of its purposes the offer to Russia of a permanent naval station in the Gulf of Ajaccio, Corsica. Be this as it may, it is evident that, in the circumstances supposed, all the Mediterranean harbors of Spain, France, Italy and Sicily would be open to a Russian squadron. Moreover, with the Spaniards intrenched at Ceuta and with Gibraltar seriously threatened by the Spanish works at Algeciras, it is by no means certain that an English fleet would be able to enter the Mediterranean, or, having entered, to be reënforced.

Should the pan-Latin union ever be effected, and should it secure Russia's support. England's tribulations would begin and for her it would then be of the utmos moment to gain at least the friendly neutrality of the United States and Germany.

Will the Independence Enter?

The relation now occupied by Mr. LAWson of Boston's yacht, Independence, to the Cup contest, is quickly seen through a condensation of the correspondence between that gentleman and the New York Yacht Club, which, in effect, is as follows:

New York Yacht Club to Mr. LAWSON, April 23 The committee appointed to select a vessel to repre sent the Club in the match hears that you are the owner of the Independence. The appearance of the Independence as a competitor in the trial races will be very heartily welcomed. A vessel to enter the trial races nust be qualified to fly the flag of the Ciub. Mr. LAWSON to the committee, May 1: "If your

Committee will inform me what steps will be necessary for me to take to qualify the Independence. I will appre

The Committee to Mr. LAWSON, May 10: "A vach may be qualified by being enrolled in the name of one or more members of the Club, or by being chartered to a member or members for a period of not less than Mr. LAWSON to the Committee, May 11: " You

say that the only possible way for the Independence to enter the trial races is by making a member of your Club her owner, or by giving a member of your Club absolute control and management of her by charter. I am of the opinion that, if my understanding of the meaning of your correspondence is correct, the reason for the Independence no longer exists." The Committee to Mr. LAWSON, May 15: "It to

within your power to qualify the Independence by conforming to the rule which has been observed in respect to all previous matches, viz., that a competing vessel should be qualified to fly the flag of the Club and entitled to be entered by a member Mr. LAWSON to the Committee, May 23: "I beg to

repeat that I hold myself in readiness to do anything which it is possible for me to do to enable the Independence to race " The Club to Mr. LAWSON, May 24: "The Committee has fully explained to you the conditions fo

qualifying the Independence." Mr. LAWSON to the Committee. May 28: "Your letter, with the assurance that my boat can take part in the trial races, received this morning. I will at once charter an interest in her to such person or persons as may be agreeable to your Committee and will give such person or persons full control and management

of her during the match." The Committee to Mr. LAWSON, May 28: "Any member or members of this Club to whom you may elect to charter your yacht by a charter which will vest in him or them during its term the full control and management mentioned in your letter would be agreeable to this Committee. In the letter of May 10

this matter has been already fully explained." Mr. LAWSON to the Committee, May 29: letter of May 28 received. I have handed the entire correspondence to my counsel to draw up form of charter accordance with the agreement reached therein. will submit same to you for your approval.

The Committee to Mr. LAWSON, June 3: " It is not necessary for you to submit to the Committee the charter. The arrangement between the owner and the charterer is, as already stated, one wholly between

Mr. LAWSON to the Committee, June 5: " The said THOMAS W. LAWSON does hereby execute this charter, on the following conditions."

The Committee to Mr. LAWSON, June 7: papers enclosed with your letter of June 5 are herewith returned to you. If a member of this Club notifies the Secretary that he has chartered the Independence or that he has accepted a transfer of her will be for such member to enter her for such events as she may be qualified to enter. Mr. LAWSON to the Committee, June 8: "Yours

very truly. THOMAS W. LAWSON." There the matter stands - where it began To enter the Independence in the trial races. Mr. Lawson need do only what the owners of the Constitution, Columbia and every other Cup defender of the past have done. Will he do it? That depends probably on how the game he is engaged in playing develops, for clearly it is a game, pure and simple, bearing absolutely no relation to the sport of yachting or to the defence of the America's Cup, so far as he

is concerned. If the Independence should succumb to the Constitution at the expected Newport races, of course Mr. Lawson would stand where he is to-day, in battle array against the New York Yacht Club and an ostensible martyr to the various principles of sport and morality and Constitutional rights he has championed in his communications. But if the Independence should beat the Constitution, then the tug of war would begin again. He might submit to the requirements of the Club, or he might not. That would be determined according to which way lay the most fun of the kind that he delights in, and the greatest personal magnification. If he should again ask of the New York Yacht Club how his boat could be made eligible to the trial races, he would undoubtedly receive, for the fourth time, the information that she must first be qualified to fly the Club flag.

The recent disciplinary acts at West Point and Annapolis by which some eight cadets were dismissed, and several others sent down the next lower class, lead the Army and Nary Journal to consider the question of punishing cadets. A correspondent writes to the editor of the Journal to the effect that two cadets were sent back to the class to which he belonged, with the result that, havhappiness and prosperity are to be con- combination in the case of Spain, France ing been over the course twice, they gradu-

and Italy France, if an ally, would con- ased second and third in the class, entered the Engineers, and got their Captaincies before all but two of their better-behaved class-mates. This penalty did not punish the cadets who suffered it. The Journal's corent says he was set back five numbers in his class standing by men dropped from the preceding class for breaches of regula-

On the other hand, if the man dropped does not graduate high enough to enter the Engineers, he is punished for life by being out behind every man of his original class. To meet these inequalities of punishment, ines are punished, or the misdemeanants are punished for life, the Journal advocates extra duty tours, which all cadets hate, which re punishment, and yet give exercise enough and are far better than confinement to barracks, or any similar sedentary punishment The point is interesting, and may well be considered by the authorities of the Military

Probably Col. BRYAN will shed no tears because the William J. Bryan League of Chicago has gone out of business and its members have joined the Carter H. Harrison League. Some time ago he suggested that the various Bryan leagues and clubs should drop his name. Dollar dinners can be served without it. Nor will Col. BEYAN mourn because he has not been invited to the picnic of the Cook County Democracy. The brilliancy of statesmen like the Hon. HINEY DINE and the Hon. BATH HOUSE JOHN is most agreeably seen from a distance.

The Great American Stakes, decided at Gravesend last Saturday, gave those perennial novices of the turf, the two-year-olds, another opportunity to disprove the charge that this is an "off year" for their class. The Great American, since its inauguration in 1880, has attracted widespread attention In the last three or four years, particularly, t has aroused much speculation among turf men and racegoers; and its recurrence year, owing to the alleged inferiority of the season's two-year-olds, notably in the colt division, was awaited impatiently, in the hope that the great test might bring to the front some new candidates which theretofore had been underrated or publicly unknown.

last year Prince Charles, of the stable of WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, captured the Great American by defeating Prince Pepper and the celebrated Tommy Atkins; and in 1898 the event was won by Jean Beraud. Five years earlier the famous Domino, sire of Commando, Olympian, Disguise II. Cap and Bells, made his appearance With such a history, it is not surprising that the Great American is looked upon each year as

test of two-year-olds.

The time of Saturday's race, 1:02 4-5, was the slowest, with but two exceptions, when the track was deep in mud, that has ever been recorded for the event; and this circumstance has helped to create a doubt as to whether the eight youngsters which faced the flag in the first Great American of the new century were really the best of the two-year-old output of this year. However it would appear that unless some of the trainers are harboring colts superior to most of those which have been seen so far, the filly representatives of 1901 will, as a whole, have little difficulty i outclassing their brothers.

SINGLE TAX ADVOCATED. The Industrial Commission Told That the Idea Was Not Original With Henry George.

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- J. H. Ralston of this city, a political economist of some prominence and a disciple of the late Henry George, gave his views before the Industrial Commission to-day on the subject of the single-tax doctrine Mr. Raiston derided the belief that the single tax system of taxation was original with Henry George. The principle as set forth in Mr. George's works, notably "Progress and Poverty," was not new. Mr. George had, however, assembled the principles of doctrine and clothed them in a style of unsurpassed literary excellence. The principles themselves had been advocated long before by such men as Adam Smith, John S. Mill

and Herbert Spencer. Mr. Raiston said that the followers of the single-tax principle were growing more numerous day by day. He cited the efforts of the local authorities of the town of Hyattsville, Md., to gather their property revenues under the single tax system, the favorable report of the committee on the District of Columbia of the House of Representatives in regard to the introduction of the single tax system in the District of Columbia, the defeat of a single-tax measure by a small majority in the Legislature of the State of Washington and the passage of a like measure through the Colorado House and Senate, to show the growing consideration that was being given to the principle by legislative bodies throughout the country. The Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor and the various labor organizations of New York during Henry George's second campaign for the Mayoralty of New York in 1897 had all passed resolutions favoring the single-tax principle. Raiston said that the followers of the paign for the Mayoralty of New York in 1897 had all passed resolutions favoring the single-tax principle. At some future day Mr. Ral-ston thought it would supplant all other methods of raising revenue by property tax-

PINK SHIRT-WAIST MAN APPEARS. No Stays, No Cuffs, High Collar, Flowing Tie, Cocoanut Cake Straw Hat.

He arrived yesterday. Every one been expecting to see him since the sunny days came. He walked down Broadway, noticed but unmolested until at Liberty

noticed but unmolested until at Liberty street the crowd got too big for him and he hopped on an open car, jeers and applause following.

"Pipe his nibs," yelled the street urchins, while one woman declared that he looked cute. "It" was made of pink mousseline de sole, false front, accordion pleated and large sleeves. There were neither cuffs nor stays. In addition, he wore a high linen collar, with a large flowing tie, low patent leather Oxfords, gray trousers and a straw hat which looked like one of those coconnut cakes that mother used to make. After escaping from the multitude and boarding an uptown car he lit an all-tobacco cigarette with dignified unconcern. Thus ended the eventful debut of the first shirt-waist man.

HOLDS OFFICE AT AGE OF 109 Barney Morris Has Collected Stray Papers in

Prospect Park for Thirty Years. Barney Morris, Brooklyn's most vener able inhabitant as well as officeholder, cele brated his 100th birthday yesterday, but the interesting event did not interfere with his official duties as a collector of stray papers in Prospect Park. He remained at his post in the Park from 9 A M to 5 P M, and then returned to the home of his son-in-law, H D. Cohen, at 842 Fulton street, to receive

congratulations

According to reliable records, Barney was born in Central Port, County Cavan, Ireland, on June 10, 1792. He was 79 years old when he came to this country and settled in Brooklyn. Thirty years ago he got his Prospect Park job and has never lost a day on account of illness. He is still strong and reads without glasses. He married a third wife some twenty-five years ago, and she is still living. and she is still living

Gen. Fitz Lee's Plans.

From the Washington Post. RICHMOND, Va., June 8 - Gen Fitzhugh Lee is to make his permanent home here. Oen. Lee said that after locating here it was his intention to enter some kind of business. He is an ardent supporter of Montague for Governor. When asked if he would ever become a candidate for office, Gen Lee was non-committal

The Late Dr. Gardiner Spring and Infant

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to say to "Orthodox" of Flushing, that the Presbyter ians not only believed in the docurine of non elect infants, but preached it for my father walked out o the old Brick Church, with my mother, having infants of their own, when Dr. Gardiner Spring said in his sermon that "hell is paved with the souls of infants not a span long," which damnable doctrine must have been held by Presbyterians at that time.

My father, thank God, went into the Epise Church, and we were all brought up in the belief of God's loving fatherhood -uot under the soul-harrow-ing interpretations of Him and His Word by halfcrazed dyspentic divines. NEW HAVEN.

INTERESTING NOTES ON AMERICA. Er. Frederic Harrison's Impressions on the People and Thing: He Found Here Recently.

From the Ninetcenth Century. My own impression is that in spite of the ast proportion of immigrant population. the language, character, habits of native Americans rapidly absorb and incorporate all foreign elements. In the second or third reperation all exotic differences are merged. n one sense the United States seemed to me more homogeneous than the United Kingdom. There is no State, city, or large area which has a distinct race of its own, as Ireland. Wales and Scotland have, and of course there is nothing analogous to the diverse nationalities of the British Empire. From Long Island to San Francisco, from Florida Bay to Vancouver's Island, there is one dominant race and civilization, one language, one type of law, one sense of nationality That race, that nationality, is American to the core. And the consciousness of its vast expansion and collective force fills the mind

of American citizens, as nothing can do to this degree in the nations of western Europe. Vast expansion, collective force, inexhaustible energy these are the impressions forced on the visitor, beyond all that he could have conceived or had expected to find. No competent observer can doubt that in

wealth, manufactures, material progress of all kinds, the United States, in a very few years, must hold the first place in the world without dispute. The natural resources of their country exceed those of all Europe put together. Their energy exceeds that of the British; their intelligence is hardly second to that of Germany and France. And their social and political system is more favorable to material development than any other society ever devised by man.

Of course, for the American citizen and the thoughtful visitor, the real problem is whether this vast prosperity, this boundless future of theirs, rests upon an equal expansion n the social, intellectual and moral sphere They would be bold critics who should maintain it, and few thinking men in the United States do so without qualifications and misgivings.

The whole educational machinery must be at least tenfold that of the United Kingdom. This ingrained sense of the absolute equality

of all white citiezns reacts on all things. Men who manage affairs of state in their shirt sleeves are too apt to make a rough-and-ready view of life and of that which is becoming and right. As Mr. Bryce has so well said, the sense of noblesse oblige, which still survives in Europe as a force constraining men in high office or in great social position. has hardly any equivalent in American life. Not that the representatives of the Re-

public are wanting in personal bearing. The President sat through the ceremonies of the inauguration with placid dignity, his fine features, in their stern repose, looking like a bronze figure of the Elder Brutus or Cato the Censor. But at a personal reception in the White House Mr. McKinley will show as much grace and courtesy of demeanor as any sovereign by divine right, and his smile and his voice are pronounced (not only by women) to be perfectly winning. The diplomatists of Europe agree in assuring us that nothing can exceed the tact and "correctness" which distinguish Mr. Hay, the accomplished Secretary of State. It is true that Congressmen (in the shirt sleeves) have not that repose of manner which marks the caste of Vere de Vere. But the men who are charged to speak in the name of the State will usually be found to rise to the occasion with that facility which enables every genuine American to adapt himself to play a new part and to fulfil an unaccustomed duty. The Capitol at Washington struck me as being the most effective mass of public buildings in the world, especially when viewed at some distance, and from the park in which it stands. As an effective public edifice of a grandiose kind, I doubt if any capital city

can show its equal. Washington, the youngest capital city of the world, bids fair to become, before the twentieth century is ended, the most beauti-

ful and certainly the most commodious. America is making violent efforts to evolve produced little but miscellaneous imitations of European types and some wonderful con-

structive devices. As to the worship of the "A mighty Dollar, I neither saw it nor heard of it; hardly as much as we do at home. I may say the same as to official corruption and political intrigue. New York, of course, has the vices of great cities, but they are not visible to the and they are a drop in the ocean of the American people. Even the passing tourist must note the entire freedom of American towns from the indecencies that are paraded in European cities. I received a deep impression that in America the relations of the sexes are in a state far more sound and pure than they are in the Old World; that the original feeling of the Pilgrim Fathers about woman and about man has sufficed to color mental and moral atmosphere.

I close my impressions with a sense that the New World offers a great field, both moral and intellectual, to a peaceful development of an industrial society; that this society is in the main sound, honest and wholesome that vast numbers and the passion of equality tend to low averages in thought, in manners and in public opinion, which the zeal of the devoted minority tends gradually to raise to higher planes of thought and conduct; tha manners, if more boisterous, are more hearty than with us, and, if less refined, are free from some conventional morgue and hypocrisy; that in casting off many of the bonds of European tradition and feudal survivals. the American democracy has cast off also something of the methetic and moral inheritance left in the Old World: that the zeal for learning, justice and humanity lies so deep in the American heart that it will in the end solve the two grave problems which face the future of their citizens-the eternal struggle between capital and labor-the gulf between people of color and the people of European blood.

FREDERIC HARRISON

The Farm Crops of Ireland.

From the Belfast Weekly News. Potatoes have ceased to be the principal root crop f Ireland, if they are to be compared with turnipe by weight of yield-last year, for example, only about 1.842,000 tons, against 4,426,000 tons of turning Nor was the potato acreage, though twice as great as that of the heavier root, nearly the largest given to any crop. That of oats was larger by 450,000 acres. The Irish product of oats was much greater than the Scotch and Welsh put together, and amounted to 504,000,000 bushels, against 78,500,000 bushels raised in England.

What has to be deplored nowadays in Irish ago culture is not dependence on a single crop, but a general tendency to a shrinkage in area of all arable land. In spite of an increase of 46,000 acres devoted to mangel wurzel and beet, this shrinkage has been one of 32 per cent, since 1855.

The distinctively Irish crop of flax has lost ground since 1870 to the extent of nearly 75 per cent. Land either becomes meadow, or, more largely, goes out of cultivation. In these circumstances it is gratifying to see that a rally to flax last year was rewarded by an exceptionally fine harvest. As compared with the year before, the area given to it was 35 per cent. greater, and the yield 42 per cent. greater. e than twice as much honey was also produced as the average weight for ten years back

Americans First-Class Theosophists. From the Boston Hetald.

The Theosophical Society of America gave a public inference yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Y. M. C. U. Mr. Charles W. Leadbeater, the representative of the society, described occultism as the apotheosis of common sense, and urged that, instead of dealing with mere fancies and imaginings, it pro sented its phenomena as facts of exact knowledge. He regarded the American nation as better endowed with psyshle power and sensitiveness than many of the European nations, and said that this was the reason our people had been endowed with so much shrewdness and common sense. It was these qualities which he asked them to apply to all psychic phenomens, so-called.

SECRETARY ROOT AT THE EXPOSITION He and His Party Will Visit the Midway To-day

-Eight Hundred Editors in Buffalo. Burrato, June 10 - Secretary Root visited the camps and the War Department exhibits at the Exposition to-day. He was accomanied by Gen. Corbin and Gen. Young and the ladies of the party. They missed the hanging of new pictures of President Mckinley and Gen. Miles in the Government building. All went to the Temple of Music to hear Sousa play his new Exposition march, "The Invincible Fagle." Secretary Root's party studied the beauties of the Exposition, reserving the Midway for to-morrow. They will depart at 8 o'clock to-morrow night going directly to Washington.

It is the policy of the Exposition managers to entertain liberally the town and country ochtertain liberally the town and country ditors who have given 60,000 columns of free advertising to the ran-American Consequently there are more newspaper publishers and workers here this week than were ever gathered in one place before. Eleven associations are in convention at one time. Eight hundred editors are sleeping to-night in a section of the nine acres of bedrooms in Statler's Hotel, and as many more are housed elsewhere.

Stater's Hotel, and elsewhere.

The free Midway just outside the grounds opened to-day. It is the real paradise of the fakir, the tent show, medicine man and merry-

fakir, the tent show, medicine man and merrygo-rounder.

Ex-Gov. Davd R. Francis of Missouri,
President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is here for the purpose, it is said,
of engaging Director-General William I
Buchanan for the big St. Louis fair Dr
Henry Prichett, President of the Massachusetta
School of Technology, was to-day appointed
superintendent of awards. Gov. Bliss and
other State officers dedicated the Michigan
State Building to-day.

BURGLAR IN THE STATE CAPITOL. An Attempt to Steal the Question Papers to Be

Used at the Regents' Examination ALBANY, June 10 -It was learned to-day hat an attempt was made on the night o May 31 to enter the room of the Regents' Department in the Capitol in which are kept the question papers to be used at the coming Regents' examinations. The would-be burglar tried to gain entrance to a room adjoining the one in which the papers were stored

the one in which the papers were stored through a window which opened upon a bridge spanning the courtyard of the southwest wing of the Capitol at the sixth story Lyman Hurd, who was acting as special night watchman guarding the papers, heard the burgiar and endeavored to catch him Hearing Hurd's approach the fellow fied across the bridge and Hurd fired two shots at him. He was evidently wounded, as bloodstains were found the next day on the bridge The man escaped into the unfinished part of the building on the fifth and sixth floors, and although the entire force of night watchmen made a thorough search they were unable to find him. Dr. Melville Dewey and other officials of the department were sent for and an investigation showed that none of the papers had been taken

STRAM COOKED THE BANANAS. Green Cargo Had Become Overripe Before Port Was Reached.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 10 .- The steamer Iris of Bayer's Charleston-Cuban line, has arrived here with a freak cargo, the like of which has probably never been reported from the city.

The steamer left Baracoa with bananas Two days out a steam pipe exploded and be sides being crippled at sea, the captain realized

sides being crippled at sea, the captain realized that the escaping steam was emptying into the hold with the bananas, although he was hopeful of limping into Charleston before any serious damage had been caused. The weather was bad, however, and the Iris crept along at a very slow gait.

All this time the escaping steam was pouring into the hold. When the steamer arrived at Charleston and the work of unloading the cargo was begun it was found the bananas had been cooked by the steam and practically the entire shipment was lost.

The fruit had a peculiar taste, and the bunches, instead of showing the verdant green on arrival here, were overripe and dropping to pieces.

STEEL FIVE MASTED SCHOONER. To Be Built By the Sewalls of Maine - The First of Her Class.

BANGOR, Me., June 10 .- The Bath firm of A. Sewall & Co. is making estimates for the construction of a steel five-masted schooner of great capacity, and it is likely that the vessel will be built at once.

There are a few steel schooners in the Ameri-

will be built at once.

There are a few steel schooners in the American registry, but no steel five-master, and the proposed vessel will be the first of her class and in other respects a novel craft.

She will measure about 3,000 tons, about the same size as the oil ships that the firm of Sewall & Co. have been building, and will have water-ballast tanks, steam steering gear, steam hoisting and pumping outfit, electric lights, steam heat and other improvements. Her cost will be about \$150,000.

Secretary Long Wants Other Designs for Naval

Battle Medal. WASHINGTON, June 10 -- Secretary Long to-day decided that he would not approve the design for the West Indian naval battle medal recommended by the Board of Award until he had seen other designs. He instructed Mr. Skerrett, the designer of the medal recommended by the board, to submit some other ideas so that there might be a wider range of selection. The medal recommended has Sampson's profile on one side and the picture of a battleship of the Oregon two in action on the reverse. type in action on the reverse

New Competitor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Tony Junty of Providence, R. I., took part in a Y. M. C. A. handlcap tournament on June 6. Can Tony compete PEACE DALE, R. I.

Psyche and the Tenderfoot. From the Denter Post.

With admiring eyes the touries Gazed upon the all-right figure And the coffee colored features of the buxom Indian maiden Known as Psyche Bull that Bellows As she strolled along the river, By the merry dancing waters of the storied Uncompangre Near the village of her people, was from the cultured precincular of the ancient town of Boston, Born almost within the shadow of the monument that rises From the creet of Bunker Kopfe. And when he observed her closely. Noted that the nose she carried As the vanguard to her features Showed no saddle marks denoting That it ever had been straddled By a pair of rimless glasses. Noted that her laws were passive, Noted that ner laws were passive, Not assaulting gum of pepsin. All his heart went out toward her, For the change was so refreshing From the cultured maids he dogled in the town where he had happened. Little dreamed the tenderfooter That the wild appearing beauty. Clad in skirt of army blanket And in bright red fannel limbings And in shirt waist made of flour sack was a graduate of Carlisle. Where they make refined young ladies Out of wild, untutored Injuna, And for personal amusement He concluded ne would give ner what the classics called a 'jolly 'Stepping forth he raised his dicer, Smiled until the bright gold filing of his teeth flashed in the sunlight And addressed her thus."

Wild sunflower of the forest, Fair unbulored called of nature, Statute to the forest.

Wild sunflower of the forest,
Fair unfulored child of nature,
Silckest Jaybird in the Jungle,
With a voice as rippling streamlet
And a laugh of ragtime music,
Somewhat softer than the bellows
of the bullfrog in the bayou.
Never have mine eves encompassed
Such a sweet, unstudied picture,
Such a stunning tout ensemble,
Done in skunk oil and vermillion.
From the studio of nature,
All my soul is thrilled with rapture,
And the heart within my bosom
At its prison bars is beating.
Strong restraining bars of spareribs,
Like a captive bird.

Then paused be I.ike a captive bird — Then paused be, For a sidelong glance fired at him Called him down, and thus she answered "Aw, come off, you buggy snower, With your phonographic prattle! Pull your freight and do a cakewalk.

Pull your freight and do a cakewalk For you make me very weary With your vocal demonstrations Executed in a manner That arouses my suspicious That you've rats up in your garrett Right about and hit the landscape With your Number Seven Trilloy Till the echoes of your footsteps Are immersed in yourder distance. Or I'll holler for my pawpaw. Call old Colonel Bull that Bellows. And he'll use you for a duster For a paten of terra firmat!" All knocked out ae quick obeyed her. And when he had been quick swallowe.